### Amnoemento.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Oreal Parisienne THIS AFTERNORS—OFBIA and SOUTH MATINEE—(Reco-bid J W Lingars, 1-20 SCHIT by Open Artics, and Mr. Booth as FERRUGHIO." THIS EVENING—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin

WALLACK'S THEATER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

W. Frederic Robinson, Mr. John Elibert, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. John Elibert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Houriques, Mrs. Verson.

THIS EVENING-PEOPLE'S LAWYER-LIVE INDIAN.

THIS EVENING—CENDRILLON—GRAND FAIRY BALLET. THIS EVENING-THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN-Mr. Charles

BARNUM'S ANDRUGAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—MAJOR JONESS CHRISTMAS PRESENT—AWAY WITH MELARCHOLY. Mr. C. W. Garke and a call company. Two HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURUM'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS EVERUNG—NEW YORK CIRCUS, TROUPE. Robert Sticker, Australian Family and Mile. De Berg, Matines at 24 o'clock.

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-THE MAN BLACK-TWO POMPETS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

THIS EVENING-FIRST APPEARANCE OF LITTLE MAC.

THIS EVENING—Mr. JEROME HOPSINSS CONCERT FOR

THIS EVENING-MR. J.B.POZNANSKYS THIRD QUARTET THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

FAIRS.

Oreat Maxonic Fair at the Preabyterian Church, corner of Grand ad Creeby ats.

## Dusiness Motices.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS Lespectfully inform the public that they have added to their slock of tich Jayrana and Silvarwana a superh assortment of the Gornax Manusacruning Company Silvar-Played Ware.

This ware is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, and is destined to surpass any made by Elkington of Sirmingham, Dixon of Sheffield, or Christofic of Foris. In quality of metal and plating, variety of elegant designs and finish, we commend it to a favorable consideration.

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We cherick a landable pride in being the introducers of these goods is they meet a want long feit by persons of refined taste, to whose meed opinion and paironage we are indebted.

These goods we claim are in parfect harmony with the beautiful arts which we have almed to embody in all our productions of jewelry

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Have made an arrangem in which the
GORMAN MANUFACTURING COMPART, of Providence,
For a full supply of the
CRLESRAFED GORHAM PLATED WARM.

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Which they offer at as low prices as any other house in the country, its, a full assortment of Souly Stevenwarz, Diamonda, Francewarz, Warcana, Fancy Goods, &c. HAVILAND, CHURCHMAN & ENGLAND,

OLD STAND, No. 47 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK. FRENOR CHINA.
We are receiving from our factory in France, richly decorated
DINNER, TRA AND TOLLET SETS, VASES, &C.

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cetalled at wholesale prices until Jan. 1, 1087.
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New quality Satin Face, for Curtains and Furniture.

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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
All the New Styles, et
G. L. & J. B. Keltt's, No. 447 Broadway. Orn Exus Mant New without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent nost-paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foots, No. 1,120 Broadway, New-York.

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CHARTING YOUNG MEN

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SCROPULA OF EVERY PHASE, Leprosy, Errsipelas, Sali-Rheum, Olandular Swellings, Tumora, Files, Wen, Sciatica, Bome Chesmatism, all this creptions, Scovery, Sanddhead and Vernomous Ulcers, are cradicated forever and the system purified by NATURES CREMENTATION FLANTS. Explanatory Circular one stamp. Advice publis. Address WK. H. PRINCE, Finshing, N. Y.

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Best family machine in the world.
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Breedway, New York, near Fourth-st., Magazonama Pips Manupaorwanna. Pipss out to order, repaired and mounted. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world;

Harmises Reliable, Instantaneous; the only perfect dye-black or brown. Re disappointment, no ridiculous thois. Genuine signed WH.A. BARCHEROS. At all Druggists and Performers. TRYSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ASSE, SUFFORTERS, &c. - MARSH & Co.'s Redical Cure Trees Office only at No. 2 Veroy-et. Lady attendant.

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THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEWING-Machine Elle Howe, it (eriginal investor of the Sewing-Machine, President No. 509 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.—GROVER & BAKER'S

A SURE PILE CURE.

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Positively ourse the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on resident of 64. Citcolars from. Sold by druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. R. ROMAIRE, MERSPER, No. 573 Dreadway, New-

Boors, Shoss and Garrens at Hunr's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, chespest, and best assortment of susion-made work is its sity. Also, made to order at short notice. Frauch Boorn and Garanza of Gas's Faris made.

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MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, report glosey and from falling out; removes Dendruff; the finest sating med. Sold by Eugeron, No. 19 Aster House, and Druggists. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. -THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. -THE "bot" free to soldiers, site law to soldiers and strillman 1,000
Decision-bit, Fills: 1 Actor pt., N. 1; 19 Green pt., Seriou. Avoid
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The principal Fastur Machines that fear h straight seedle, and makes the Lock-effect. A valuable and useful Boliday Freezes.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! UNTIL PERSTART 1. LUCIUS HART & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 Benring Stre, Post of John at. PLATED WARE FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY. HOT AND COLD! COFFEE URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and militers of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

An article upon the Education of Idiots will be found in the notices of New Publications on the sixth page of to-day's paper. The Court Reports and Calendars, the Money Article and the Markets, and a Communication from the Board of Health upon the Street-Cleaning Question, appear on the second page.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication

We present our readers this morning with the first letter of our regular Madrid correspondent. So little s known of Spain, that a regular correspondence from the capital of that interesting country cannot fail to deeply interest many thousands of habitual newspaper readers, especially at a time when everything indicates the imminence of a sweeping and suc cessful revolution. Our first letter gives a graphic description of the political situation of the kingdom in

The mortality report submitted yesterday to the Board of Health shows that our weekly slaughter of innocents footed up forty-one, of whom eleven warburned to death. This is not quite up to the standard of last week, when we reasted thirteen persons; but it is sufficiently startling. Dr. Harris well says that bad the Atlantic cable announced to us that twentyfour Hindoo widows perished by voluntary burning 'last week, the people of this city would have sent protests against such wanton destruction of life. But New-York has destroyed, not twenty-four fanatical and useless persons, but twenty-four industrious, useful fathers, mothers, and children."

The Corporation Attorney states in his annual report that he has brought actions, in all amounting to nearly a dozen, against the city railway companies; and we trust that, for the sake of an ill-used community of passengers, he will soon be able to undertake as many more. The causes of action were the non-payment of licenso fees, the removal of pavements, and encumbering of streets, in all of which trespasses it is the illusion of rich and inadequately taxed companies that they can enjoy a perpetual immunity. They will, undoubtedly, unless the vigilance of the public holds them to frequent ac-

The advantages of a news association controlled by private and irresponsible persons are illustrated in the etter of our Constantinople correspondent. The companies of Reuter and Havas have a news monopoly in Europe. They are corrupt, inefficient and untrustworthy, and in this Cretan matter appear to be simply in the pay of the Turkish Government. Reuter invents victories for the Turks, and seems to have a much greater talent for such successes than any of the Turkish generals. As there is a private partnership in America, under the lead of a dismissed agent of the Associated Press, which avowedly aspires to rival the exploits of Reuter in Europe, the American public has some interest in knowing what sort of a model it is proposed to imitate.

A few days ago we noticed the important step taken by the Emperor of Brazil in liberating the national slaves; and now we see Spain making a more in the right direction. Our Madrid letter, published this morning, informs us that the Government is resolved to support the Captain-General of Cuba in his efforts to put down slave-trading. Estates in that island are to be visited by officers appointed for the purpose, and all newly introduced Africans are to be summarily set free. More than this-as another proof that Spain is at length about to vana correspondence, that an official order has just been issued by the parent Government placing the youth of African blood, studying at the colleges, on an equal footing with the white students, and opening to them aronucs of professional distinction. These are cheering signs of the times.

Unsound Flour, which is the name and title of another of the catalogued discomforts of a crowded population, baving few laws of an economic character to guard them, becomes the subject of a report to the Farmers' Club. A committee of this influential Club recommend that an Inspector of Flour for the City and County of New-York be appointed by the Governor in the manner prescribed by the Revised Statutes, maintaining that the laws respecting Flour and the appointment of Inspectors have not been abolished. The sentence which is supposed to contain the abolition provides that it shall not abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health, etc. A manifest and fatal injury to public health is unsound fest and fatal injury to public health is unsound the repeal of the important sections of the property an incurable one, if the visible means prethe Excise law, and armed, no doubt, with more potent scribed by the State plaws are not taken hold of, and a daily poison, called unsound Flour, and sometimes misnamed bread, is not kept out of the market.

The fact has come to light, that during the Cholera visitation a vessel had to be moored to one of our piers, and there guarded by the police till its passengers and crew had recovered from the epidemic. The circumstances under which the city was thus of necessity imperiled do no discredit to Board of Health, but the peril itself is but a single specimen of the evils resultant from a defective quarantine, or the practical want of one altogether. The report of the Board of Health will show that it has not been idle in the face of almost hopeless difficulties, such as the question of a site for a Quarantine Hospital appeared to present six months ago. The State and the General Goverhment have so far come to agreement as

guarantee that we shall not be exposed to the same mass of unquarantined evils as hitherto. The Quarantine Commissioners are about to lay bulkhead foundations preparatory to fitting West Bank for a Quarantine Depot and Hospita ground; and the Board of Health will recommend the seizure by right of eminent domain of some suitable spot on the Bay whereon to keep convalescent and well passengers from infected ships.

The suggestions of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Health Board, to the street-cleaning contractor, Judge Whiting, relate to a matter very com-monplace, but (as New-York has learned to its cost on one or more occasions of epidemic) very important. Though the details of Mr. Schultz's letter will seem barren to many who are made sufferers, more or less, by unswept streets, yet they are drged in an intelligent and earnest spirit, and are worth reading by others beside Judge Whiting. What Mr. Schultz has to say furns on the interesting fact that the new broom has not yet begun to sweep any cleaner, and that the machinery and forces employed by Mr. Whiting are, in most respects, the same as those with which

lieve that Judge Whiting intends to sweep, as he certainly ought, with a more skillful adaptation of his broom; and, in doing this, he will, for his own profit's sake, take a few hints from the Boston method. There is no reason why garbage and rubbish, for which farmers and others will pay a fair price, should be wasted, or why machinery should not speedily be put in operation, by which every merchantable constituent of the city's refuse may be utilized, to the benefit of its health and the contractor's pocket.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The history of the Excise Law of the Metropolitan District since it went into operation, May 6, affords irresistible proof of its value to the public. Yet it has not had a fair trial. It was met at the outset by the bitterest opposition from the rum-sellers, and they have never relaxed their efforts to nullify its best provisions. These men, well described by Mr. Schultz, the President of the Excise Board, as "a great trade, long accustomed 'to disregard and defy the laws," as early asMay organized a Liquor-Dealers' Association, rich and influential enough to make a direct issue with the Legislature, and defy the indignation of the public. The law was enforced but a few weeks in this city before it was made inoperative by the decisions of Judge Cardozo, whose mill, in the words of the District Attorney, before the Brooklyn Supreme Court, ground out injunctions at the rate of twenty a minute, restraining the Police force from interfering with liquorsellers. In Brooklyn, however, where Judges Gilbert and Lott, of the Supreme Court, of Kings County, decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law, the violations of those sections prohibiting the selling of liquor after midnight, and on Sundays, have been within the power of the police to report. But in New-York, where the law most needs to be rigidly forced, it has been practically nullified.

Yet with this victory which rum and beer won over law and morality, the statistics show that, so far as the Excise act is a source of just revenue, much has been gained by its passage. In 1860, in New-York and Brooklyn, there were 9,270 places where liquors were sold, of which but 754 were licensed, and the excise fees for the year were but \$54,580. This pitiful revenue bore an utterly insignificant proportion to the Thirty Millions of dollars annually spont for rum. In 1864, neither the drinking nor the number of taverns had been reduced, yet the revenue was but \$12,450. As soon as the law went into operation this was all changed; from May 6 to June 9, \$785,000 were received for licenses, and in the annual report of the Police Commissioners the total number of licenses issued has been 5.697, for which \$1,108,924 have been received. In this respect, seven months' trial of the law has been sufficiently satisfactory. Of the total amount paid for licenses, New-York contributed \$846,274; how much more should have been received we can only infer from the fact that not one of our Police Courts has fined a single dealer for selling without a license, and that Judge Cardozo alone has

granted 704 injunctions. For the first few weeks in which the law was enforced on Sundays its bonefits were unquestionable. The streets were quiet, the taverns almost deserted, and it can be justly said that the arrests for drunkenness and disorder were diminished one-half. But Judge Cardozo, Judge McCuun, and Recerder Hackett speedily restored to intoxication its license, and to the rumsellers their privileges. As a result, the total number of arrests in the year was 97.526, most of them for drunkenness, or crimes having their occasion in rum, while had the law been enforced by the Courts the number would probably have been less than 50,000. The Police Com missioners affirm that "I the law, as it was passed, can have a fair and impartial trial for a year or two, it is believed that the rosult will justify the experiment, and prove to the public the value of the system." But, it does not need additional trial to prove the law one of immeasurable dence; even the tremendous opposition it has mot is

further proof, for if the law, crippled, fettered,

distorted, could do so much for the city, what may we not expect from its unrestrained operation ? The Board of Excise now rests almost inactive, awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals. It is needless to reopen now the question of the constitutionality of the law or the right of our rum-protecting Whatever may be wanting, we trust the Legislature will speedily supply, and especially urge that it will defeat the combination of lager-beer sellers to escape from the central of the Board. From the day in which Sunday, retailing it by grocers or druggists, or the employing women in drinking saloons, they resolved to shut up every bar at midnight, to prevent criminals from obtaining licenses, and to secure the punishment of every person guilty of selling without a license. These reforms are destined to be established, and the time is speedily coming when we shall look back upon the present condition of the liquor trade, and wonder how it could have been permitted to disgrace and

degrade the metropolis. We ask the Legislature to stand firm, and to defend its own law from the schemes to defeat it. At least let the system have a fair trial. A powerful Lobby will go to Albany next week; determined to obtain weapons than argument. No Legislator can for repeal on the ground that the act is not a benefit, after the exhibition of its workings in the report of the Police Commissioners; none can intelligently question its constitutionality after the decisions of Judges Gilbert, Lett, and Barnard. There is absolutely no pretext for any interference with the law, and the people demand that it shall stand. It can only be improved by making it

more stringent. Mr. McCulloch says in his report: "It is this necess sity for paying balances in coin which regulates the trade of nations. It is this great commercial and financial law which makes the nation that sells more than it buys the creditor nation, and the nation that buys more than it sells) the debtor nation, and recognizes no medium but coin in the payment of balances, that determines the question of the ability of the United States to resums and maintain specie payments. If the balance is in our favor, or, if not n our favor, if the balance against us is so small that it can be paid without an exhausting drain upon our precious metals, specie payments can at once be resumed. Such, unfortunately, is not the fact. Notwithstanding our heavy exports during the past year (that of cotton having been 650,672,820 pounds, or nearly 1,600,000 bales, a quantity greater than our entire crop of the present year), the United "States are largely a debtor to Europe."

Sorrowful and disgraceful truth, that of our foreign indebtedness, which the Sheriff will toach with sharp conviction to thousands now flaunting and laughing on the thin-crusted and short-lived prosperity of credit and inflation. Look at three items of the huge dobt America owes to Europe: 

Our ability to resume specie payments is truly said by the Secretary of the Treasury te depend on our putting a stop to the exportation of our gold to pay trade bal-

abroad for what we can buy at home. Keep up the present flow of gold out of the country, and specie payments can't be resumed till doomsday. In order to resume, and to maintain resumption, the gold of

the country must be kept within the country. Congressmen, look at that formidable foreign debt up there. It is growing hourly. If its growth be not hecked, the nation will be brought to the gravest trials and perils-financial, industrial, and political. We conjure you, immediately on your return to your duties at Washington, to set up a tariff barrier to the importation of foreign goods, high enough and tight enough to give us a chance to return to specie pay-

PROSPECTS OF THE POPE. The Pope made a speech the other day to some Franch officers who had called to bid him good-bye. His Holiness was, as usual, despondent and unhappy. He felt assured that as soon as his temporal throne toppled over, revolutions would shake Italy to its center; and that his temporal throne was going to topple oretty soon, he seemed to entertain no manner of doubt. In this latter particular we entirely agree with the Holy Father, though we see no reason to apprehend the dread results which he predicts when the postifical kingship shall have passed away. The bad and blundering system of converting bishops into civil magistrates, and priests into politicians and police officers-bad for the State, and still worse for the Church-has come to an end, we hope, and all the Christian world seems in a fair-way of attaining the same blessing which we enjoy, a free Church in a free Many good people are needlessly bothering their

seads with the question, where will the Pope go when this ecclesiastical millennium arrives? Some propose that he should set up a new establishment at Jeru salem, and there does seem a certain congruity in fixing the headquarters of a Christian Church in the very birthplace of the Christian religion. Others would have him go to Malta, where the British Government has offered him an a . im. But we see no reason why the Pope should leave Rome, and we do not believe that he will. Archbishop Manning said, in his unfortunate address in London a few days ugo, that no Christian prince has ever treated the Popes as subjects, and he led his hearers to the inference that the Pope would cease to be pope as soon as he ceased to be a king. It is a rash and impious thing, we know, to differ from an archbishop; but Dr. Manning ought to remember that it was not until the latter part of the eighth century that the States of the Church became even nominally independent; that for long years during the middle ages the Roman pontiffs were little better than vassals of France or Germany; and that during the present and the last century they have never been really free from foreign dictation. So far as religion is concerned we have little doubt that Pius IX. will enjoy more complete freedom and independence after the last of his territories has been added to the Kingdom of Italy than he ever enjoyed before. The danger that the faithful will ever be denied free access to him, when they come on religious business, or that when he tries to speak to them an envious monarch will stifle his roice, is too trivial to be worth considering; is vastly ss than the danger that so long as he clings to his louble sovereignty an undue regard for the exigencies of State may make him timid and inefficient in the lischarge of his duty toward the Church. The Italians have no desire to get rid of him; they would be sorry to lose the grandeur and luster which the Popes confer upon Rome; and when the Holy Father no longer stands in the way of their material progress, we shall see them bowing down before his spiritual throne with more reverence and docility, and contributing to his exchequer with more lavishuess than they have

displayed for many a generation. THE IRISH PRESS ON THE IRISH CRISIS. The excitement in England, at the prospect of an rish revolution and the ferocity of the press, have produced a result in Ireland of a different character from what, doubtless, was expected. Irish journals which have reviled and persistently scouted Fenianism and ignored its leaders, are compelled to look for a cause equal to the production of such an uproar. The professedly national press of course beholds in the situation a vindication of its preaching and prophecies, while even the pro-English Irish papers are shocked into protestations against the savage, unthink-Judges to forbid the police to execute its mandates. ing wildness that possesses their brother loyalists in Loudon. The leading Irish journals are all forcible in their treatment of the topic, however various the gradations of style. It may be taken for granted, however, that the boldest is less bold than it would be, and that we succeed in enabling the Board of Excise to carry | the fates of The United Irishman, Nation, Irish Tribune, out the plan they matured last May, a reform in and other outspoken journals, in 1848, and the more New-York politics will begin. Then they resolved recent homily preached by the seizure and extinction to execute the laws forbidding the seiling of liquor on of The Irish People, as well as the severe treatment of the conductors of the latter, now imprisoned in England, combine in restraining a complete expression of the popular side, and a modification of the remonstrances emanating from other quarters. Still, a brief reference to them is indispensable as illustrating certain phases of the Irish crisis.

The Dublin Nation does not sympathize with the Fenian movement. Fearing to contemplate the chances of a struggle as against its countrymen, it still thinks the Central Organizer desperate enough to face the risks coolly "with a subtle what seems to it a Fenjan fatuity in depending on resources known only to themselves, but comes out openly and admits that, whatever fate may befall the project, the Femians have already exhibited in strong felief certain facts which have won the attention of the world, and "from which England would de well to take a lesson." "They have proved," says The Nation, "to a demonstration that the old spirit of the Irish people, their hatred of foreign rule, their love of freedom, their de-votion to the idea of national independence, exist in unimpaired vigor, and that England is to-day as far from holding sway over their hearts as she was hundreds of years ago. Upon the enduring basis of the detestation of British rule by the Irish pace the Fenian leaders built up their organization."

This auti-Fenian journal also admits that the mealure of support given to the leaders in Ireland is 'earnest, unswerving, and almost unquestioning.' In a subsequent article the same journal is strongly inensod at the idea of being "stamped out," and grapples with The London Times in a style which, if not effective, is suggestive of a means which might be. It reminds the Thunderer that, as the British army is not wholly composed of Englishmen, there might be some danger in even attempting the stamping out process. "Irish soldiers might not see any 'fun' in the hanging of their fathers, or brothers, or fellow townsmen, and might not at all relish the work of flogging their sis ers with piano-wire." Regarding the language of The Times as a fearful crime against God and mau—as working in two evil ways, by stimulating the passions of two parties into rival horrors, of ferocity on one side and retaliation on the other, The Nation, while yet its voice "can reach the press and people," implores and invokes the judgment of the world on the fearful character given by the English to the initiatory steps in the armed strugglein case such should ensue.

The Cork Examiner, a journal of ability and influence, has a reply to the English charge of the proolivity of the Celts to conspiracy and the abhorrence of the Saxon and Norman for the same, which is outside of the subject matter, as the rule more than the race of people ofeates conspiracy. Historically speaking, however, the descendants of the Normans who Stephons, who is called "the magician by whom these marvels have been worked," is doubtless of Norman extraction himself. The Examiner suggests that it the Irish inhabited the larger isle they would be as self satisfied, as domineering, and as regardless of the feelings of others as the public for whom "The Times writes; "while, if the latter were in Ireland, with poverty added to oppression, there would be no lack of conspiracies. The Examiner does not attempt up to vindicate the Fenian conspiracy, but, on the con trary, regards it as a misfortune. Still, it stands as count in the bill of indictment against the mode of governing the country. "For," it adds, "not only has it sprung out of the feelings of the people, naturally but not wise, but even moderate men cannot help seeing that this mad Fenian organization has really produced from the rulers of Ireland an attention to the grievances of the country that was not given them before." The style of some of that attention, however, did not suit this paper any more than it did The Nation, and we see this anti-Feuian journal also driven back upon its nationality. It regards the stamping out process as a threat, to use its own words, that "the Irish planters would be let loose upon the Irish negroes," but ather defiantly declares that "the Fenian organiza-'tion, however else it is to be disposed of, is not to be dispersed by big bullying talk." Neither can it see that the reawakening of hostile elements—the Orange for instance-within the country is a means to secure

The strongest rebuke the proposed arming of the Orangemen has met has wisely emanated from a thoroughly "loyal" Journal, and in the North, too, where the Orange interest has its home. It comes from The Northern Whig, a leading paper of Ulster. Remembering and condemning as disgraceful the circumstance of Lord Clarendon's intimated willingness to have recourse to the aid of the Orangemen during his vice-royalty in 1848. The Whig believes that to seek such measures now-to arm one section of the people against another in a country so divided as Ireland-would be to "deliberately dissolve society and 'establish anarchy." The impolicy of the mode is shameful to the Northern loyalist. What a strange way of rewarding the priests who have opposed Fenianism-to arm and let loose their fierce and in-

tolerant enemies! "If the authorities," says The Whig, "wish to render civil war inevitable, they have only to take this step. We are certain that to put arms into the hands of the Orangemen would of necessity compel the Catholies to arm in their own defense, and then we should have the people, by the deliberate act of the Government, divided into two hostile sections, ready in Ulster, here, where there is not now the least danger of an insurrection, to fly at each other's throats." The attention of Mr. Gladstone and the majority in the Commons is called to the rescue, with this mixture of advice and warning: "A Government thus openly acting on the old tyrannical maxim of dividing in order to command, might be summarily dismissed from office for what would be not more injurious to this country than an open acknowledgment, in the face of the world, that the Ministers of Queen Victoria were quite una-"ble to govern it." Divide and conquer! it is an old panacea for Irish patriotism Divide et impera was the advice of Bacon, during the great wars between the O'Neills and Elizabeth. Perhaps Lord Derby would like to reinstate it as a part of the "stamping-out" process "of the great and civilized nation which knows how to put down a rebellion in the reign of Victoria."

The views of the leading Irish papers we have given need no comment. Coming from journals which have had no sympathy whatever with Fenian purposes, they are entitled to attention.

## THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

There hardly passes a week in which we are not informed, by a dispatch emanating from the Turkish Government, that the Cretan insurrection is at an end, and that the authority of the Government has been fully restored upon the insurgent island. But generally we have to wait only a few days for a contradiction of these reports, and, as a rule, it is easy to see that the Turkish dispatches cannot be relied upon. Thus, after having again and again been assured during the past four weeks of the submission of most or of all the insurgents, a later telegram, dated London, Dec. 23, informed us a few days ago that fighting in Crete still continued. Our readers will do well to receive with distrust the dispatches that may speak of an entire suppression of the rebellion, especially as both the two great telegraph agencies in Europe, Reuter and Havas, seem to be deeply interested in giving to the Turkish dispatches the greatest possible weight and the widest possible ofrculation. The most trustworthy information of the actual

condition of affairs in Crete our readers will find in our Special Correspondence from Turkey and Greece. Our Constantinople correspondent has long lived in the East and enjoye the very best opportunity for learning the whole truth; our Syra correspondent lives in the immediate neighborhood of the sent of the conflict, for the Greek island of Syra is only a few hours by steam from the Cretan coast, and is doing for Crete what Nassau, during our late war, did for the Confederates. Both are of opinion that the Cretans still have a good paospect of final success. Whatever may be the temporary success of the overwhelming Turkish force which has been sent to the island the feeling of the entire Grack nation has been elevated to the highest enthusiasm. The Cretaus fight with a heroism that conquers all hearts. In Greece the sympathy with the Cretans is so feverish, and so universal, that it is commonly thought that, if the Cretans will only hold out a little longer, the Greeks will next Spring risk an open war with Turkey in their support. In the mean time, volunteers are flocking to Crete from many sides. From Constantinople, the sons of many of the wealthiest Christian families have gone; Garibaldians are arriving in large numbers in Athens; Garibaldi himself has expressed a desire to fight for the cause of the Cretans, and it was expected that soon the means would be found to put from Syra 400 to 500 men a week upon the Island.

From Constantinople we learn that a joint committee of Greeks and Sclaves has been formed in that city, to centralize and direct next year revolutionary movements throughout Turkey. The lack of concord of action on the part of the Christians has hitherto been the greatest obstacle to the success of all the late insurrections; and if the new Constantinople committee should succeed in enlisting the general support of all the Christian tribes from Turkish rule, the days of Mohammedanism in Europe would soon be numbered.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—Quite an interesting case oams up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Before Judge Gifbert yesterday, in reference to the new Militis Law. One James Ploss some time since applied for admission to the 13th Regiment and was elected. He neglected to attend drills, pay fines, &c., and was last week arrested for a debt of \$36, incurred by the non-payment of fines for neglect of duty. He was brought before Judge Gilbert on a writ of habeas corpus, and his counsel asked his release on the ground that he had never signed the regimental roil, and was besides a minor at the time of making application for admission. The case was argued at some length and sinally adjourned to obtain evidence as to the age of Piors at the time of application and admission.

The case of John H. Lockwood, another deligament member of the 13th Regiment, came up before Judge Repnelds in the City Court resterday, but was adjourned to Monday sh account of the codiness of the coart-room.

In the case of the Rev. E. Y. Remington agt. A. Sinchir et al. Judge Gilbert pestorday rendered a decision in favor of the defendants. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Remington and Mr. Sinchir as Senior Warden of the City count of the said church, the vote of the wardens standing live for Mr. R. and five against him. The Church of the Atonoment is therefore without a restor. LAW INTELLIGANCE.-Quite an interesting case

therefore without a rector.

The Arlington Bonnots will case, which has been a tuple of general conversation in legal circles for some time peat, was restered by brought to a conclusion by "mutual agreement."

Mrs. B. is allowed a life internst in the estate, with payment of all costs.

MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA-DEBUT OF MISS B. M'COLLOCK. The debut of Miss E. McCollock in the character of Amelia, in Verdi's opers, " On Balle in Maschura," at racted a fair, but by no means crowde I audiance. Amelia is an arduous character for a debutante to per onate. It is difficult vocally and desmatically, for it on tails the necessity of dramatic power, which novices very rarely possess. Miss McCollock's debot gave evidence of great promise. She has a good person and an expressive face; her action, though timid and nervous, is by no means awkward; on the contrary, it betrays a positive carnestness which redeems it from the appearance of crudeness. She has a voice of great capacity

of crudeness. She has a voice of great capacity, which, with careful practice and experience, may be made capable of the highest musical efforts. She has been farly taught up to a certain point, but she betrays the pupil in everything. She does not seem to have thought much, but has been consent to receive instruction without digesting it, to the end of reproducing emotions that shall seem to spring spontaneously from natural impulse. There are qualities in her voice which are really beautiful, and its general tens is see evidently in carnest that we cannot but have great hopes of her future, if she continues to study with a completent instructor. Her debut was a success, taking inteconsideration the needs we have mentioned.

Miss Hauck as the Page was charmingly piquant and effective, and Mills. Ross Bonhous sequitted herself as Ulrica, with more dramatic power than we expected. It was altogether a clever performance. Mazzoloni sang admirably, paying special attention to the artistic coloring of the music. Bellini was also excellent. On Friday evening the Barber of Seville will be performed. This will be the closing night of the season.

POZNANSKI'S QUARTETTE SOIREES.

The Poznanski Quartette party will give their third poirce this evening, at Stock's concert-room, in Eighth-st. near Broadway. The programme consists of works by by Schumann, Mondelssohn and Hammel, beside some vocal assistance. The Quartette party play admirably, and their soirces are becoming fashionably popular. MR. JEROME HOPKINS'S CONCERT.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins will give his regular concert this evening, at Steinway Hall. He will be assisted by Miss Henriques and Mr. Mattison. CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual performance of Handel's Messiah by the New-York Harmonic Society, at Steinway Hall, on by the New-York Harmonic Society, at Steinway Hall, on Christmas night, was a very good success. We have had the unpleasant duty of commenting very severely upon the performance of this Society during the past two rears. We spoke feeely because the acts of a Society should be severely scrutinized, for the reason that its influence for good or evil is so widely extended, and it gives us profound pleasure to be able to accord warm approbation to its most recent public efforts. The grand, but trying chorusses of the Messiah were given with a freedom and positiveness or utterance which was effective in the extreme. All the points were taken up promptly and firmly, and the massing of the voices was certainly imposing in power. There was spirit and character in the rendering of the various chorusses, highly creditable to all concerned, and the result of the performance on Christmas might will greatly clevate the tone and reputation of the Harmonic Society.

The Organ accompaniments were finely played by Mr. S. P. Warren, who displayed judgment and tact in the use of the instrument, and gave that necessary support to the choral department always in the right time and place.

Miss Maria Brainerd sang her part throughout in a chaste and refined massher. Her delivery is excellent, and her enunciation plainly intelligible to all. Her voice betrayed a shade of fatigue, but she overcame it, and rarely sang better or more effectively in public. Miss Hutchings has a rich and beautiful voice, and uses it with judgment and shill. Her offorts on this occasion were very warmly appreciated. Messrs. Simpson and J. R. Thomas have sing this music 500 times, so that we only need to say that they sang it on this occasion in their usual excellent style. \*

Mr. F. L. Ritter, the conductor, had good control over Christmas night, was a very good success. We have had

only need to say that they sang it on this occasion in the usual excellent style.

Mr. F. L. Ritter, the conductor, had good control over the body of singers and instrumentalists, and got from them strong and excellent effects, heside smooth and ddilecte execution. Much credit is due to him for this performance, for it was good, and has obliterated the remembrance of former lamentable failures. We treat this performance is a true indication of the future public efforts of the Harmanic Society.

WINTER GARDEN.

to-day. The beneficiary on this occasion will be Mr. Lingard, the manager of the recently-destroyed New Bowery Theater. Mr. Lingard's loss by the conflagration was very heavy; nor was the loss confined to him alone. Many actors and stage operatives have been thrown out of employment. That Mr. Lingard should be soon reinstated in the active duties of management is clearly a necessity, for the good of many workers in the profession. With this view, we cordially wish him a substantial beneat to-day. The performance will present a double attraction—operatic and dramatic. Its Booth will play Petruchic, which is well known to be one of his best comedy parts, and all the members of Mr. Marctzok's Opera Troupe will sing. For particulars we refer to our advertising columns. To-morrow evening Mr. Booth will play Recheticu, and on Friday evening make his farewell appearance in Brooklyn in the character of Hamlet. was very heavy; nor was the loss confined to him slone

BARNUM'S MUSRUM. More than 16,000 visitors attended Barnum's Museum on Christmas Day.

THE CONGRESS EXCURSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Duc. 26.—A special train left this morning for the purpose of meeting the Congressional Excursion party and conducting them to this city.

The party will be met at Canton by Gen. Beaurogard and a number of gradiemen connected with the press here, who will show the party such attentions as may be necessary or pleasant.

The party are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.—The Richmond Congress party from Washington, arrived to-day on the Revenue Cutter Northerner. Senator Poland and others are in the party.

THE EXPOSITION CATALOGUE. - Immediate applica-

tion for advertising in the 80 pages of the Paris Exposition Cata-logue, contracted for on behalf of American exhibitors, should be logue, contracted for on behalf of American salmosts. Some made to Charles L. Lawrence, care of Mesars. Cblekering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway. We understand that \$50,000 in gold have been paid for this space of the catalogue, which is some measure of its value, as an indispensable advertiser. The notice of these facts is highly important to all who intend to exhibit their New-World wares to the whole world. CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS-THE HOME FOR FALLES

WOMEN, IN HOUSTON ST. GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN Elegitt's SEVENTH ST. On Christmas evening the inmates of the WOMEN, IN HOUSTON-H.—GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN EIGHTY SEVENTH-ST.—On Christmas evening the inmates of the "Home" on West Houston-st. celebrated this most interesting of all holidays in a manner reflecting much credit on all concerned, for the testo, ingenuity and diligence discovered to the testo, ingenuity and diligence discovered to the testo, ingenuity and diligence discovered to the testo. The testo consisted of puelo, routations and amasements, "Ad were conceived and executed in a plousing and artistic manner. All who participaled in them were happy in their efforts to please, who participaled in them were happy in their efforts to please, who participaled in them were happy in their efforts to please, who participaled in them were happy in their church on Theoday evening with singing and speaking in the German and English languages, by the children of the Day and Sunday Schools, 150 in number. After the exercises each called feetived a handsome present. The church was festooned with boughs and green leaves, and two handsome Christmas trees, on either side of the altar, produced a pleasing effect. The congregation, though recently organized, is in a fourishing condition.

The Bethel Sabbath School at Courteville, Staton Island, Celebrated this fairpfelows anniversary at their church on Christmas evening by speaking, singing and the distribution of gifts. The touchers of the school though to please the children with their little presents, but were themselves not only pleased but surprised when they discovered that the children had provided a gift for each of them as well.

THE ROBBERT OF THE EBIE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-THE ROBBERT OF THE ERIE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-way Caus. The examination of Michael Fury, his wife Susan, and five of their boarders, charged with robbing the alcepting cars of the Krie and Atlantic Railway Companies of equantity of nair for materiasses, bedding, Brustle carpeting, &c., in all valued at over \$500, was concluded last evoding, before Justice Quaffe of Jersey City. Mrs. Fury made a voluntary statement, and afterward imade out to it, that the hair and giber articles found in her house were placed in the cellar by a man named Michael Coffee, rouiding in South Sixthest, that he put them there without her knowledge, and that he desired he to purchase them for bedding; that alse did so, supposing that the property belonged to Coffee.

Thoughts statement a warrant was issued for the arrest of Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective Coffee, and the accused was taken into custody by Detective were boun, over in the sum of \$1,200 each for their appearance at the next test. The Coffee Court.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY .- On Christ-PROBABLE HOM. CIDM IN JERSEY CITY.—On Christinas afterhoon a fight occurred in Essex at., Jersey City, between a number of dranken men employed in the New-Jersey Steel Works. During the progres of the fight a man manuel Patrick Devine draw a bar of iron mearly two feet in length from under his leave, with which he dealt several powlers the number of the fight as man length from under his leave, with which he dealt several powlers his skill still knowing Man insensable to the ground. In this the skill still knowing Man insensable to the ground. In this condition Kelly was coarse, sed to his residence, No. 87 Essex st., where he was attended by "older kargoon Waison, but his injuries are of so serious a man re inat there is little hope of his juries are of so serious a man re inat there is little hope of his puries are of so serious a man re inat there is little hope of his fore Justice Cutter and made a mid piaced in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med piaced in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med piaced in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med in the hands of coawhich a warrant was made out a med in the hand secaped from the city.

SKATING IN JERSET CITY. 1 he Morris Canal, south side of Jersey City, was covered yest, weak with a smooth surface of ice as for as the Lafayette Bridge, and time of cities of the contract of the surface of the surfa surface of ice as for as the Lafayette Bridge. Runares of other sens of both sexes and of all ages had a deligh, trait time during the day, but toward night the ice became very a null is many places. In the afternoon a young gentleman a utility who places. In the afternoon a young gentleman a respectively were skating in company broke through, but we, a specific readurable.

The skating on the flats in the vicinity of the Bridge trained, was excellent and safe, and was very extensively pairway.

ances. What will stop that ! Nothing save a tariff went to Ireland and became "more Irish than the that will shut our markets to the floods of surplus for- Irish" have had quite as much to do with the con-Mesara, Brown, Devoe, and Knapp contrived to keep eign goods, and put an end to our running in debt | spiracles and rebellions in Iroland as the Colts. Mr. us in a conservative state of uncleanlingse, We be-